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1. Introduction:

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In Apr 48 the Soviet officer responsible for the factory, Colonel SELEZNEV, requested the German technical personnel to sign one-year contracts to work in Leningrad on similar research, and he offered comparatively good salaries. With the exception of very few, who disappeared rather than enter into any contract, the German technicians accepted and together with their families left for Leningrad mid Apr 48. They were employed with the NII 380 (NAUCHNO ISLEDDOVATYELSKIY INSTITUT = Scientific Research Institute).

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In spite of their contracts being for one year only, the Germans were not repatriated until Dec 50. They were told that the contracts were not legally binding on the Soviet Government, as they were not drawn up on proper Government paper by Col SELEZNEV who had offered them on his own initiative!

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2. The NII 380 (NAUCHNO ISLEDYVATELSKIY INSTITUT = Scientific Research Institute) in Leningrad:

(a) General

The NII 380 in Leningrad is subordinate to the MPSS (Ministerstvo Promishlyennosti Svyazey Svyazi = Ministry for the Production of Telecommunication Equipment). At first it existed as a branch (filial) of an Institute (of the same designation?) in Moscow, but sometime in 1946 both equipment and personnel (Russian as well as German - the latter having been taken to Moscow shortly after the war from TANVALD in Czechoslovakia, where the Fernseh G.m.b.H. of BERLIN had been evacuated during the war) were transferred to Leningrad. [redacted] no Institute of that designation exists now in Moscow.

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(b) Location

The NII 380 (for the location of which see sketch (a) of Annexe 1 to this Appendix) is concerned with research on television equipment, in all its aspects.

(c) Personnel

The Institute employs a staff of 600 to 1,000 engineers, laboratory assistants, technicians and mechanics.

A list of the leading Soviet personalities is given in Annexe 2 to this report, and Annexe 3 names the German technicians employed at the Institute in the period from 1946 to end 1950.

[redacted] approx half of the staff were female, and that as many as 15 - 20% of the staff were temporary, being students gaining some practical experience while preparing to sit for their diplomas. A number of the Institute's leading engineers were at the same time lecturers at the Technical High School.

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(d) Pilot plant attached to the NII 380

While the NII 380 itself contained all the installations (laboratories and workshops) necessary for the manufacture of prototypes, the production on a serial basis was undertaken at a pilot plant which was situated at the corner of Fontanka/Chaykovskiy Street, where another 800 to 1,000 technicians, mechanics and other workers were employed. The 3-floor building which is built in a square, enclosing a court-yard, contains a number of workshops.

/(e) Production

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(e) Production in the pilot plant

[redacted] the pilot plant produced from 5 to 10 television cameras per month and from 400 up to 1,000 television receiving sets "KVN 49". When the figure of 1,000 of these sets per month had been reached, the production was taken over by a plant called KASITSKY nr SESTROVITSIN

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[redacted] the a/m plant was to produce from 1,500 to 2,000 of the "KVN 49" sets per month. The sets sell at 1,500 roubles each.

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(f) Supply of accessories and parts

Accessories and parts were ordered through the Ministry for the Production of Telecommunication equipment; no stocks were carried other than those needed for the immediate production. The orders were required to be submitted together with the production plans, and both were approved together. This always meant that instead of being in a position to start production once the plans were approved, the staff were idle at the beginning of the month pending the arrival of new supplies, a delay which then had to be made good in the course of, and particularly at the end of the month. A tendency to order more accessories and parts than needed for the immediate production was offset by the Ministry cutting the quantities ordered.

Television tubes were at first received from the Oberspreewerk in BERLIN-OBERSCHNEEFELDE and latterly, but not of such good quality, from the "SVETLANA" plant in Leningrad

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[redacted] Condensers were of German manufacture (SIEMENS in GERMANY, and HESCHE in HERTSDORF), and so were resistances (a factory in TILTON). Standard signal generators, and precision instruments for decimetre techniques came from the Sachsenwerk in RADESBERG. Even such items as welding tin were of German origin.

(g) Technical qualifications of the Soviet engineers employed at the MII 380

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[redacted] the general run of Soviet engineers are lacking in creativeness. This fact, [redacted] has much to do with the ruthlessness with which justifiable failure is dealt, notwithstanding previous successes to the credit of the engineer concerned. [redacted]

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seen "vodushy" (leading) engineers relieved of their positions without further ado when they had to admit failure in fulfilling a certain task, even their desks being removed from the laboratory concerned. Under these circumstances (i.e. the lack of opportunity to learn from mistakes) it is understandable that the engineers concerned prefer to conduct research on lines which are bound to bring them certain, though limited success; that is in copying what has been achieved before, perhaps adding slight improvements. This is bound to keep them in their positions.

On taking over a task of some importance, against his signature, an engineer becomes the "vodushy" (leading) engineer and thus the man wholly and personally responsible for fulfilling the task. All those assisting him in the task concerned, even though they may ordinarily be his equals or even superiors, become subordinated to him for the time being. It is he who writes the report on the proceedings of the research in a book specially provided for the purpose; the more detailed these reports are the more they are appreciated by the powers that be. On completion of the task the report is handed to the archives (Dept 1) for safe keeping. It was, at a later date, made available only to those engaged on the same task. Even the writer of the report himself, once he was engaged on a different task, could no longer obtain the report from the archives.

(h) Technical literature

The technical staff of the NII 380 had the use of an excellent library. [redacted] as far as the Germans were concerned, only post-war technical literature was accessible to them.

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Foreign technical literature available [redacted]
[redacted] was the following:

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Electronics	(USA)
Proceedings	"
FMV (Frequency Modulation & Television)	"
RCA Review	"
Bell Telephone Review	"
Wireless engineering	(Great Britain)
Electronic "	" "
Applied Physics	?
Philips Research Reports,	
etc.	

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(j) Wages, State Loan, and disputes.

While the German mechanics, technicians and engineers were comparatively well paid (from 2,000 to 7,000 roubles per month), [redacted] the wages/salaries of the Soviet staff as follows:-

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Cleaners	250 roubles per month
Unskilled labourers	500 - 350 " "
Semi-skilled labourers	400 - 500 " "
Skilled workers	600 - 800 " "
Technicians	1,000 " "
Tool makers	1,000 -
	1,200 " "

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/Engineers

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Engineers with University degree	1,200 roubles per month
Heads of laboratories	2,000 " " "

While the Germans were not asked to contribute, the Soviet staff was expected to buy State Loan bonds for the equivalent of one month's wages/salaries, to be paid in instalments.

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As long as the regime as such was not attacked, it was certainly possible for the workers to shout at, and even insult their superiors. This was frequently the case on pay days when discrepancies in the pay packet of 100 and even more roubles caused the workers to give vent to their anger in no uncertain terms. On occasions [redacted] the Chief of the Personnel Dept involved in a fight with some worker. Insults did not seem to be taken particularly amiss.

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Among the higher officials, too, there was much quarrelling, intriguing and jockeying for position, and with the exception of a few outstanding personalities (of which a fair percentage were Jewish) [redacted] was sometimes shocked at the bad manners and rudeness which these supposedly educated men displayed.

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(k) Civil Defence in the NII 380

Sometime in spring or summer 1950 (beginning of Korean war?) twice-weekly training in Civil Defence was started at the NII 380. The training, in which the Germans did not participate, took place after working hours.

At the same time, a small number of uniformed officers of the Soviet Armed Forces moved into the NII 380 permanently, engaged evidently on a survey on how to remove the equipment and installations of the Institute in an emergency. Seated at a desk in a corner of the various laboratories and workshops, they interviewed the Soviet engineers and technicians in whispers (i.e. out of earshot of the Germans), but [redacted] they were taking notes of the size and weight of the various installations, as well as the width of the doors through which the equipment concerned would have to be moved.

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Oil and petrol tanks in the courtyard were enclosed in a bunker type of concrete structure, and the construction of a subterranean tank was started. On the orders of the director inflammable materials were no longer allowed to be kept in any large quantities in the laboratories and workshops.

3. Conditions as affecting the Germans:

(a) Documentation, and restriction in movements

The Germans were never issued with any identity papers whatsoever; they were informed that these were being kept for them in the Personnel Dept of the NII 380. [redacted]

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The Germans employed in the NII 380 were only allowed to move about unescorted in the area immediately surrounding the place where they were accommodated, and they had to be indoors at 2200 hours, when the house was closed. On trips into the centre of LENINGRAD they were supposed to ask for an escort but there were many digressions of this regulation. On trips further abroad, such as SESTRORETSEK, it was advisable to be in the company of an official escort, even though it would have been quite possible to use the train or bus without any difficulties. In one instance during the winter 1946/49 [] were invited to a weekend skiing trip to SESTRORETSEK by a young engineer of the NII 380 named USTINOV. When on registering at a SESTRORETSEK hotel for the night it was found that the Germans had no identity papers, USTINOV became rather "hot under the collar" on being asked to explain how he came to be in the company of the Germans. He was informed that the matter would be reported to the NII 380 and from that time onwards USTINOV's friendliness cooled down considerably.

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[] it most likely that the escorts were MGB informers, but most of them were rather decent people [] with few exceptions they were not very happy about their MGB task. One of these was [] an escort and interpreter in her forties who relished taking in all the gossip she could. She escorted a number of Germans on a VOEGA trip to ASTRAKHAN during the holidays, a trip lasting four weeks and costing 1,500 roubles per person.

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Many of the Germans had Russian girl friends, and there was no interference on the part of the "Commandant" with their spending the night in the rooms of the Germans. In the company of their girl friends the Germans listened to foreign broadcasts freely and also discussed politics openly, but [] does not know of a case where a German was denounced by his girl friend, at least there were no serious consequences.

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Some of the Germans recounted incidents which took place in the centre of LENINGRAD, with prostitutes and touts. They said that the rate was 25 roubles.

(b) MGB

On account of the fact that they occasionally possessed advance information on various matters, most of the Germans were somewhat suspicious of three individuals, namely, engineer []

[] laboratory assistant [] and mechanic [] it being assumed that these men had connections with the Russians other than the normal contacts.

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Two or three days prior to [] repatriation [] at a time when they had already ceased to work in order to be able to pack up their belongings, [] was called upon at his flat by a female interpreter who said that the head of the Personnel Department wished to speak to him at the branch of the NII 380, at the corner of Fontanka/Chaykovskiy Street. Instead of being taken to the office of the Personnel Chief, however, Informant was shown into another office where he was confronted by a sinister looking man, wearing uniform trousers, and a blouse tied with a silk cord. He was invited to sit on a hard chair facing the individual who sat behind a desk, and the

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Next [] was questioned as to his political views. On saying that he was a member of the SED, the individual wanted to know whether he was a Communist, which question [] answered in the affirmative adding the remark, however, that he was not quite clear as yet how the Communist theories could be put into practice all over the world, in the foreseeable future. This [] considers, was a fortunate remark [] because for the next hour or so the official was engaged in giving [] a lecture on the prospects of the fulfilment of the Communist theories, a lecture which was eventually interrupted by the entrance of another official who by the deference shown to him was obviously a superior. The new arrival greeted [] without a handshake and turning to the interviewing official inquired whether [] had signed. As he had not done so, [] was asked to come to the desk to write an undertaking to do all in his power, on his return to Germany to fight for the ends of the German Democratic Republic, to be cautious towards every one, and to search out and denounce all enemies of the Soviet Union. Over his signature [] had to take note that absolute secrecy was to be maintained about the undertaking, and that he was liable to be dealt with according to the laws of the Soviet Union in case he divulged the slightest details about it to anybody at all, even his closest relations. Asked to choose a cover name, [] gave the name of []

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Having signed the document, [] "now one of ours" was invited to take a seat in an armchair, and he now proceeded to ask a question himself, namely who he was to approach (the SED ?) if and when he had occasion to denounce some one as an enemy of the Soviet Union. He was informed that he would be contacted by a "young comrade" who would address him by his cover name [] and on inquiring when this would be the case, he was told "in a month or two".

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The whole interview lasted 4 or 5 hours. Judging by similar absences from their flats, under similar circumstances (i.e. being called by a female interpreter to come to an interview with the head of the Personnel Department) the following German engineers had similar experiences with the MGB; Dipl. Ing. [] Dipl. Ing. [] (h.c.) [] (see also Annex 3 to this Appendix).

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Throughout his residence in the Soviet Sector of BERLIN [] was never approached by any "young comrade", a fact which nevertheless kept him in a state of anxiety and suspense. He joined the Society of Soviet/German friendship, and he was also active in the SED in that he attended a course on the history of the German Communist Party.

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There was, in Spring 1952, an incident

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with an official of the MSS (Ministry of State Security of the DDR), but [] does not think that this had any connection with the undertaking he had entered into in LENINGRAD, and certainly there was no mention made of it.

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The said incident, in Spring 1952, was as follows:

[] had had some discussions with the head of the Personnel Dept of the [] in BERLIN [] concerning the re-organisation of the laboratory which [] was in charge of, with a view to making better use of the manpower available. Summoned shortly after the said discussion to the office of the head of the Personnel Dept and being taken by him to a room on the second floor of the building, [] was under the impression that the official seated in the said office had something to do with his recent suggestions, and he explained his views. The man listened to him for some time and then enquired of [] whether he knew who he (the official) was. [] said he thought he was someone from the Party who was interested in the a/m re-organisation, to which the official replied that he was in fact an MSS official, and interested very much in what [] had to say about his laboratory, but from the point of view of individuals employed there. Since closing time was meanwhile approaching, the officials asked [] to call again on a certain day of the following week, in order to discuss the matter further. When on the appointed day [] duly called on the MSS official, he found him interviewing a female worker. Interruption of the interview, the official told [] that he would telephone him in due course, but in fact this was the last informant ever heard of the MSS official.

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(c) Political

While in LENINGRAD, [] took part in a course the purpose of which was supposed to be "cultural training", but which in fact was a course on the history of the Communist Party in the USSR. The meetings took place for two hours every Monday evening at the place where the Germans were accommodated and was addressed by a Party official by the name of []. The course was attended by a total of 10 Germans who took an examination at the end of the one-year's course. What struck [] most at the course was the absence of severe criticism of the former Czars of Russia; particularly those of the 16th and 17th centuries (Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great) were on the contrary praised for their part in Russian history.

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There were very few attempts to assemble the Germans in general for political lectures, since they only turned out to be occasions for the Germans to voice their grievances concerning their enforced stay in the USSR over and above the contracted time. On one occasion when the advisability of the German people seeking the friendship of the USSR was mentioned, short of which Germany would be completely destroyed by the Soviets in a future war, there was a shout of "others have something to say about that as well", upon which the lecture was cut short.

At the May Day and 7 Nov demonstrations in 1948 the Germans were requested to stay indoors; in 1949 they were allowed to watch the demonstrations, and in 1950 they were called upon to take part in them which a number of them, including [] did. Having assembled near the place where they were accommodated they marched to a square near the Admiralty where they passed in review in front of a tribune. [] who remembered a May Day demonstration in ROSTOV in 1921 noticed none of the enthusiasm which had been a feature of the May Day parade then. In 1950, he thought, it was a

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matter of being "driven past the tribune", with many of the demonstrators drunk, and most of them engaging in loud talk. While all the higher NII 380 officials were present to the end, many of the workers dropped out at a given opportunity. The latter had, in the first place, attended the demonstration only at the orders of officials of the "Agit-Punkt", political bodies responsible for the inhabitants of a number of houses.

One or two attempts at calling the wives of the German technicians to political meetings failed completely, as none of them turned up.

Some offers to German specialists to become naturalised and be given permanent good positions were turned down. As against this a German of another group of technicians, by the name of [redacted] himself applied for naturalisation but was never given an answer.

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Reckoning with the possibility that after the expiry of the one-year contracts no arrangements would be made to repatriate them, a number of Germans around and including Dipl. Ing. [redacted] saved as much money as possible, thus to be in a position to quit work when the appointed time arrived. They proved to be correct in their assumption, and with the expiry of their contracts they stayed away from work. After two days they were called to the director of the NII 380 who pointed out to them that to strike was not permissible in the USSR, and he threatened to have them thrown out of their quarters. Courageous enough while acting as a group they again stayed away from work the following day, but then they were interviewed singly by an official who was said to have come specially from MOSCOW. The group never revealed subsequently what the official had told them, but they certainly went back to work, quietly and they were very meek.

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Prior to their repatriation, it was broadly hinted to the Germans that an Address of Thanks to STALIN was indicated. The Germans complied, praising STALIN as the founder and the greatest friend of the German Democratic Republic.

Before the break with TITO, the fact that [redacted] wife had lived in [redacted] for some time was a definite "plus-point", and a variety of people were much interested in hearing from her about conditions there, and of the news which she periodically received from a friend of hers. After the break, this attitude changed completely and [redacted] wife was actually told by the "Commandant" not to write to her friend any more. [redacted] wife has since heard that her friend had all the letters which she wrote to [redacted] wife in LENT GRAD returned to her, but whether by the Yugoslav or Soviet authorities is not known.

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Observations made while in contact with Russians:

(a) Complaints

[redacted] stated that unlike the DDR where such talk is not countenanced, complaints about bad economic conditions could be heard freely and generally in the USSR, although this never took the form of attacks on the regime as such. [redacted] states that he has never heard STALIN attacked as the man responsible for the ordinary peoples' poverty, but when there were grounds for genuine complaints in definite cases the immediate superiors were very often

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shouted at, and even insulted. Where politics as such were concerned, there was much less "idle talk" [redacted] than, for instance, in Western Germany. A certain caution is always observed by all elements, and particularly so by all higher officials. Discontent in general is expressed rather in terms of sarcasm; thus [redacted] has heard people toasting each other, when engaged in drinking, with: "We are very well off and are doing wonderfully well", or on passing the Park Pobedy (Victory Park) on the bus, [redacted] has heard workers make the remark "Pobeda Byez (Byeda)" (Victory without dinner).

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For various of the ills oppressing them, [redacted] has heard the Russians give little parables. Thus on the advisability to keep quiet when in evil circumstances he heard the following story:

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A sparrow, cold and hungry after a severe winter, was lying in a field, about to perish, when a cow came along and covered the sparrow with dung. Revived by the warmth of the dung, the sparrow started to chirp. This was heard by a cat who pounced on the bird and devoured it. MORAL: MYE KAZHDY KTO FYEDYA OBOSRAL TVOI VRAG I YESLI TY UZH V GOVNYE TO NYE SNEYVILIS' A MOLCHI - The moral is that not every one who defecates on you is your enemy, but if you are already in the excretion, don't move about, but keep quiet.

On the housing shortage [redacted] heard the following fable, possibly an old Russian one, seeing that it names a priest as giving good advice:

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A man with a large family, as well as his parents, lived in very crowded accommodation. He went to the priest to ask his advice. The priest, on learning that the man also possessed a cow, a pig, a dog, a cat and a number of poultry, advised him to take the cow into his room as well. Having done as told, the man returned to the priest the following day complaining bitterly, but was now told to take the pig in with him. This was done, and on successive interviews with the priest the man was advised to take the dog, the cat and the poultry into his room. All this having been accomplished, the man considered conditions as simply intolerable. He was finally advised by the priest to take out the poultry. Feeling already somewhat better, the man was successively told to remove the cat, the dog, the pig and finally the cow from his room, and he then felt most comfortable in his accommodation.

[redacted] says he delighted in asking various of his escorts what type of building it was which was always brightly illuminated at night, in the vicinity of the Litoyiniy bridge (the HQ of the MVD), which he heard referred to as "the little house on the NEWA". One of the escorts said "ETO ZDANIYE TAKOYE, SIDISH V POGRIBE TO I VIDISH SIBIR" - this is a type of building that when you sit in its cellars you keep on seeing Siberia". Another commented that the people who worked in the said building had not heads on their shoulders, but prosthesis. One elderly man [redacted] recounted how good a sight it had been when the HQ of the Oldrana was burnt down during the revolution, and added "look what we have got instead".

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/(b) Other

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(b) Other, general impressions

Commenting on the wide-spread alcoholism [] had the impression that this habit was anything but discouraged by the authorities and he believes that it served as a safety valve. He has heard the idea expressed that a man who sits and broods over his misfortunes is more dangerous than the one who gets drunk and grumbles. Indeed, little attention was paid generally to what drunken people said; when this occurred in buses occasionally, none of the other passengers joined in the grumblings, or took exception to them.

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While on the subject of trams and buses [] found that conductors were much more inclined to wink an eye at "black travelling" in the mornings, it being generally understood that a person HAD to get to his place of work in time whether or not he had the fare. He has also made the odd observation that seats were given up not to elderly persons or women, but to children. Likewise, it was permitted to children to break the queues in front of food shops, and they accordingly made it their business to do so on behalf of interested parties, for a small consideration. Though children were rather cheeky (if the Germans were ever insulted it was by children) it was not advisable to inflict any corporal punishment. A German [] who could not desist was confined to his house for six months, during his leisure hours, by way of punishment.

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Certain articles which were scarce and not obtainable in stores (such as leather for repairing shoes, wool and sugar periodically) could always be obtained on the market, at increased prices of course. The market had the additional advantage of offering a choice, whereas in the shops one had to take what one was given, whether in good condition or not.

The best quality goods (other than food) were obtainable in Commission stores, but at very high prices. Most of the goods offered there for sale were of foreign origin.

In some of the larger departmental stores the Germans enjoyed a certain preference where scarce goods were concerned. This also applied, even more so, to obviously well situated Russians who, arriving by car and clothed in valuable furs, took no notice of the queues and had wads of banknotes to pay for their purchases of the best items. As far as [] could observe, the other customers displayed no envy or anger at this preferential treatment.

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[] heard occasional remarks against the Jews, not so much of hatred but of derision. He was told the following story:

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A man, though not engaged in any work, lived on a grand scale, drinking much and treating others to drinks. The others, interested in the source of his wealth, were unable to get any information from him, until one day he confided in them under the seal of secrecy that he was being well paid by a Jew who was afraid of going to the war and whom he was keeping hidden in his room. When the others exclaimed that the war was finished long ago, the man said: "Exactly, that's what I have to keep on preventing him from learning".

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In conversations touching on the subject of the Soviet Zone of Germany [] never heard it referred to other than as "ours", in the sense that Eastern Germany "belonged" to the USSR. For some reason THAEIMANN, the pre-Nazi-regime German Communist leader, must have been very popular with the Russians; conversely they thought that PIECK was not a popular enough figure. They were convinced that in any future war Germany would provide the battle field, and they thought that [] would be safest if he stayed in the USSR. In spite of this apparent optimism, the fear of war was wide-spread, and the reverses of the Communist forces in KOREA in Oct 50 made a very deep impression.

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[] is not in a position to give any details as to which papers are necessary for a Russian to be able to travel any great distances and to enter frontier areas and special zones. On the markets in Leningrad he and [] met a number of Latvians who were selling small quantities of butter and particularly wool; he heard that if they brought large quantities they ran the risk of having them confiscated on the journey. He says that to his knowledge the Latvians concerned needed no special permission to come to Leningrad. Contrary to this, however, is the story of [] who, anxious to get information about her mother whom she had last seen in [] 1939, contacted a woman who proposed to go to RIGA on holiday, together with her husband, []. According to this woman it took her husband some time to get all the necessary papers for the journey. When she returned from RIGA she told [] that she had been informed in RIGA that all the inhabitants of the particular district of RIGA where her mother had lived had been sent "beyond the Urals", the houses concerned now being occupied by Russians.

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[] was of the opinion that to reside in Leningrad required a special permission, "lest all the people from the surrounding rural area moved into Leningrad".

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[] claims to have observed that the churches were visited mostly by elderly people, while the younger generation appeared to have no interest in religious matters. The Germans found it odd, at the burial of one of the German technicians of their group, that the Orthodox priest attending the burial inquired whether he should, or could, offer prayers.

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[] has a good opinion of the Komsomoltsi whom he encountered in the NII 360. As compared with the Russians in general, he thought they distinguished themselves as sober, disciplined young men who were very correct vis-a-vis the Germans. They were ambitious of gaining experience and advancement.

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(b) Medical attention

[] was in hospital several times, and she has no complaints other than that cleanliness left much to be desired. This was not always the fault of the hospital authorities themselves, but of the patients who for instance had the habit of blowing their noses into the bedsheets etc.

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On undergoing an operation for the removal of her appendix, [] was given an injection for a local anaesthetic only, and she was told to keep her eyes open. The anaesthetic was in fact not completely effective, and she suffered slight pain during the operation.

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In 1950 [] gave birth to a child; a birth certificate was duly issued by the office of the registrar within the administration of the MVD in the Moskovskiy district of Leningrad.

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Prior to her confinement, [] had to undergo once-monthly prenatal examinations. Russian women whom she met at the "Mother and Child Welfare Clinic" told her that they suffered no loss of pay through these visits, and they also said that they were fully paid for the 6 weeks each during which they stayed away from work both before and after the confinement.

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All births take place in the hospital; even where the child has already been born at home. Mother and child are taken to hospital by ambulance. [] stayed in hospital for 8 days after the confinement. No visits were allowed in the maternity ward. Mothers who could not nurse their babies themselves could buy mother's milk at one rouble for 100 grammes and those who could not afford to pay received a free supply.

25X1

The once-monthly inspections of the baby at the "Mother and Child Welfare Clinic" had to be kept up very strictly and in cases of failure to attend on the appointed day the mother was sent for. The child received compulsory injections at the age of 3 and 6 months: [] the first was against chicken-pox and the second against diphtheria.

25X1

[] has handed over to us a consultation card for the "Mother and Child Welfare Clinic", a "Child's Progress and Health Report" in booklet form, as well as a number of prescriptions, in case they are of interest to us. One of the prescriptions gives the prices for medicines bought; [] says that medicines are extremely cheap.

25X1

25X1

[] most people in Leningrad suffer from worms periodically and [] believes that the most unhygienic way of keeping foodstuffs (i.e. uncovered) in stores etc. is responsible for this.

25X1

25X1

(d) Poverty among certain sections of the population

[] was given her own accommodation (one room) and she looked after herself, for which her son provided her with 800 roubles per month. Though she did not have to pay any rent herself, the 800 roubles per month allowed her no particular luxuries apart from her hobby of keeping cats as pets.

25X1

Speaking Russian fluently, [] visited various people in the neighbourhood frequently, and [] heard numerous complaints about their poverty.

25X1

25X1

There was for instance a household consisting of a man and wife with three children, a very old grandmother, and an aged uncle, who all lived in a small room. The man, a cobbler, was said to earn 300 roubles and his wife, a cleaner, 220 roubles per month. Two beds, a wooden bench, a table and a dilapidated wardrobe completely filled the room. Cooking and heating was by a kerosin stove. There were no sheets on the beds, but bags filled with straw. For eating implements there was one soup plate, one soup spoon and one mug each, and one knife only for the whole household. Food consisted mostly of bread and gherkins and cabbage soup which contained some edible oil bought cheaply on account of

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it being bad, or meat from animals destroyed, and therefore also obtained cheaply. These particular people happened to be religious, and they said that the very bad conditions under which the Russian people were suffering were sent as a punishment for having disregarded God. They hoped for deliverance, but they were at the same time resigned to the fact that they could not free themselves on their own.

[] once called on a school teacher friend who was being visited by her sister from a village nr Leningrad. This woman, a war widow, said she was being punished for having worked for the Germans during the siege of Leningrad. Though ill, she was engaged on road repair work for which she was paid 200 roubles per month. This being insufficient to live on she depended on her school teacher sister for occasional assistance.

25X1

A woman from whom [] bought milk complained that her husband's pay had been reduced since food prices had been lowered. She expressed the opinion that though the rations were small at the time when all food was rationed there had at least been some meat and butter for all, but that now these particular types of food had become luxuries beyond their means.

25X1

[] gave her laundry to a student who said that her father, a mason, was receiving no invalid's pension since he had to quit work after an accident, and that she had to provide for him.

25X1

A veterinary surgeon to whom [] took one of her cats for attention was most profusely thankful when instead of the 2 roubles which he had asked for his services she gave him 15 roubles. He said this would help towards a pair of new shoes which he badly needed but could ill afford.

25X1

A labourer assisting a stove builder in her room had rags tied to his feet. He said he did not have the price of a pair of shoes.

After having become friendly with a little girl in the neighbourhood, [] was one day called upon by the said girl with the request for a loan of 3 roubles with which she wanted to buy bread, as there was not any at her home. Subsequently, the old lady received a request through the little girl to visit her parents, on which occasion the girl's mother apologised for her daughter having borrowed the small amount. Seeing there had been no bread available, the little girl had apparently acted on her own impulse. The girl's mother said that it was indeed hard to make ends meet in her household of six (husband, wife and four children) even though her husband earned 600 roubles as a technician, and she herself 300 roubles as an assistant in a chemist's shop. Asked whether it was a case of the husband squandering his earnings on drink [] thought that this was not so; she says she met him and he appeared to be a decent and sober man, also very apologetic about his daughter's behaviour.

25X1

25X1

A woman whom she met on the market selling vegetables showed [] that under her padded coat she was wearing nothing but rags. She said that her husband, a kolkhoz worker, had been taken away for criticising the government and that she was hard put to it in earning a living for herself and her child.

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An old woman, also a cat lover whom [] met at the veterinary surgeon's, invited her to call at her home. The old woman had retired on a pension of 200 roubles after having held a good position for a long time, and she was earning some additional money by taking in sewing. [] invited her to call on her in turn, after having asked permission of the "Commandant" to receive visitors. On enquiring for her at the "Commandant's" office, the old woman was very severely questioned as to how and where she had met [] and she had to hand over her identity papers for the duration of the visit. The old woman was so frightened that she stayed only for a very short time, and no doubt in order to break off all relations with [] she said she was not going on a journey and she did not know when she would be back.

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25X1

An electrician's mate who had bitterly complained to [] about his precarious economic conditions likewise shunned her on meeting her subsequently and she thinks that he may have been reprimanded for his frank talks.

25X1

In conclusion [] stated that she never heard any insults levelled at the person of STALIN, but at the same time she had not heard anybody praising him. She says there was more talk and praise of STALIN in the Soviet Sector of BERLIN where she lived for two years before coming to the British Zone, than ever she heard in the USSR, in ordinary daily life.

25X1

5. Listening to foreign broadcasts:

Contrary to the statements of some Germans repatriated from the USSR recently (but bearing in mind, however, that the present information dates from 1950) Informant holds the view that jamming of foreign broadcasts in Russian by no means renders them completely inaudible. Firstly, jamming is occasionally slack and secondly it is possible to hear fairly well at the edge of the wave length. [] who understands Russian perfectly, tuned in on foreign broadcasts in Russian frequently and he says he had no undue difficulties in receiving these broadcasts sufficiently well.

25X1

Tuning in to foreign stations is not actually forbidden, and [] does not doubt that this is done, circumstances permitting. A handicap, apart from the cost of a sufficiently good radio set, is the shortage of accommodation; even though listening to foreign broadcasts is not expressly forbidden, it would be inadvisable to do so in communal accommodation.

25X1

[] he was occasionally questioned by technicians and mechanics of the MII 380 on the "devilish lies" which Western stations, particularly the "Voice of America" were broadcasting concerning the standard of living of workers in these countries. [] could sympathise with these queries. He thinks that while at a pinch the Russian workers might understand and believe in a standard of living as it exists for workers in Germany (for many of them could verify the facts themselves at the end of the war) a standard of living as it exists for ordinary workers in the USA is beyond their comprehension, nor have they any desire for same.

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In the laboratories of the MII 380 assistants frequently tuned in to foreign stations during the lunch break, for Western European dance music was most popular. On one of the engineers coming into the laboratory he pretended for some time not to

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hear, but when broadcasts of the spoken word had taken up a few minutes he simply turned off the set without any comments.

25X1

[] himself and [] listened mostly to the RIAS and the LEIPZIG senders.

25X1

Television:

[] the Leningrad television sender is the one which was dismantled by the Russians in WITZLEBEN, Soviet Zone of Germany.

25X1

[] the programmes are rather good, i.e. excellent variety shows and very few, if any, items with a political aspect. It is purely [] conjecture when he says that the good programmes and the comparatively low cost of television receivers are designed to induce the population to acquire television receivers. Once they have been bought in sufficiently large quantities the programmes may take on a more pronounced political slant.

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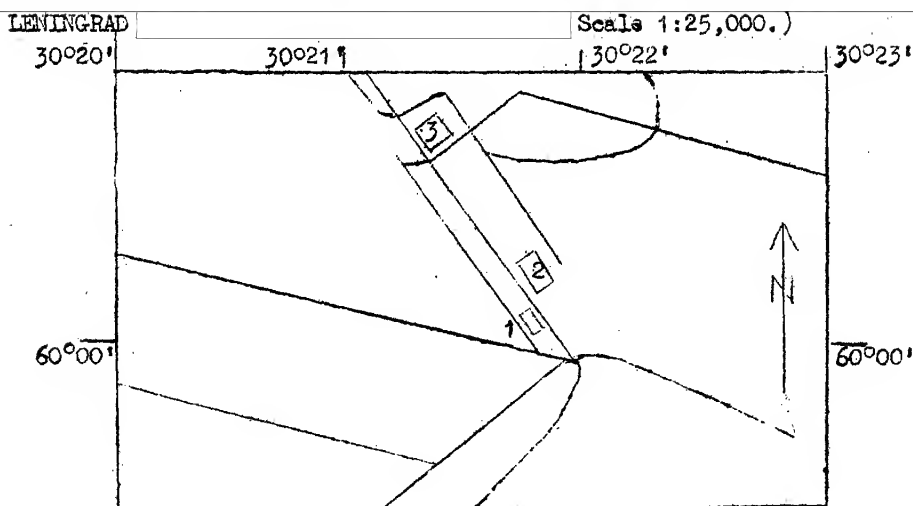
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ANNEXE 1 TO APPENDIX 'A'

25X1

(a) SKETCH OF THE LOCATION OF THE NII 380 (SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE) IN Leningrad

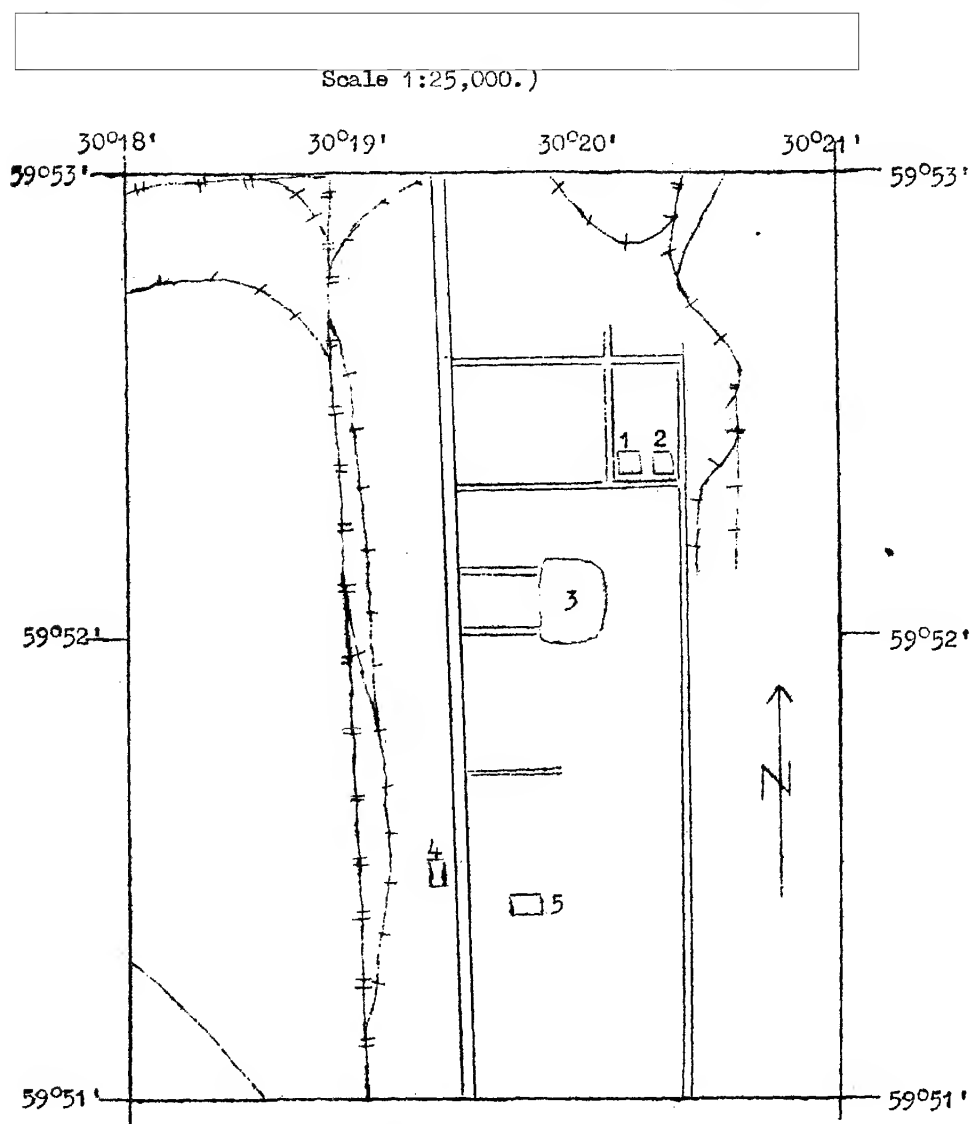


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(b) SKETCH OF THE MOSKOVSKOYE SHOSSYE AREA IN Leningrad
WHERE THE GERMAN TECHNICIANS WERE ACCOMMODATED

25X1



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LEGEND TO ANNEXE 1 TO APPENDIX 'A'

25X1

(The numbers correspond with those on the sketches)

25X1

(a) SKETCH OF THE LOCATION OF THE NII 380 IN Leningrad

- (1) The Scientific Research Institute NII 380 on Pargolovskiy Prospekt in the LYESNOY district of Leningrad, near a tram stop of the line No. 9. A former school, it is a 4-floor brick building with a small tower on its roof. The facade of the building is approx 40 metres long. It contains offices, laboratories and workshops, some of the latter being installed in five small sheds at the back of the building.

The whole complex is enclosed by hoardings with built-on observation towers which are manned day and night by armed guards, most of them female.

- (2) A mobile AA position with 8 guns, each of which is accompanied by or attached to a signals vehicle with a wooden upper structure. [redacted] these [redacted] contain radar installations. [redacted] there was equipment on the signals vehicles similar to that shown under No. 8 in the publication "Typical Aerial Arrays" (J.I.B. 8, March 1951). From 50 to 100 military personnel could be seen practising at the site daily, moving the guns and the signals vehicles about with tractors, and taking up positions. [redacted] there were also searchlights at the site.

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25X1

[redacted] the military personnel concerned were not accommodated at the site; [redacted] saw no buildings serving this purpose.

25X1

25X1

- (3) The electro-technical Institute named "ULIANOV". A multi-storeyed brick building.

(b) SKETCH OF THE MOSKOVSKOYE SHOSSYE AREA IN Leningrad WHERE THE GERMAN TECHNICIANS WERE ACCOMMODATED

- (1) A 5-storey block of flats where a number of German technicians were accommodated. These were commonly called the "Kreiselgruppe", being employed [redacted] in an Institute or Factory concerned with research on, or production of "Kreiselgeraete" (gyroscopes). The other Germans did not meet them. The "Kreiselgruppe" were taken to their place of work by 'bus daily.
- (2) A block of flats similar to that described under (1) above, accommodating a number of German specialists who were commonly referred to as the "Schiffsbauergruppe" (the ship builders). These Germans were more closely guarded than any others, they did not leave their accommodation but also worked there.
- (3) Park POBYEDI (Victory Park) containing a music pavilion and some benches. Still in the process of being laid out.
- (4) Block of flats where the German technicians employed in the NII 380 were accommodated. A five-floor brick building, with a frontage of approx 30 metres.

25X1

The Germans accommodated there were officially allowed to leave unescorted for walks within the Moskovskiy Rayon only. The house was closed at 2200 hours.

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[redacted] there are indeed a few old aircraft to be seen on the ground, and there is also a small cemetery for SAF personnel. The main building (a former monastery) however accommodates a "Radio Lokatsyonniy Institut" (Radar Institute). A great number of students (among them many females) live in communal accommodation nearby, and [redacted] has often observed them playing net-ball.

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Annexe 2 to Appendix 'A'

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LEADING SOVIET PERSONALITIES OF THE NII 380

(NAUCHNO ISLYEDOVATELSKIY INSTITUT = SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE)

IN Leningrad

25X1

1. MOISEYEV, fnu

Present Chief Director of the Institute.

25X1

2. SELEZNEV, fnu

who had held the post from Apr 48. Immediately after the war he was in VIENNA and later became the Soviet Control Officer of the SIEMENS plant in ARRESTADT, with the rank of Colonel. It was he who had induced the German technicians to sign the one-year contracts to work in Leningrad.

25X1

3. STROMYATNIKOV, fnu

Chief Engineer until Winter 1949 when he was dismissed (see (2) above).

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4. DUBININ, fnu

Chief Engineer, and head of the scientific (research) section.

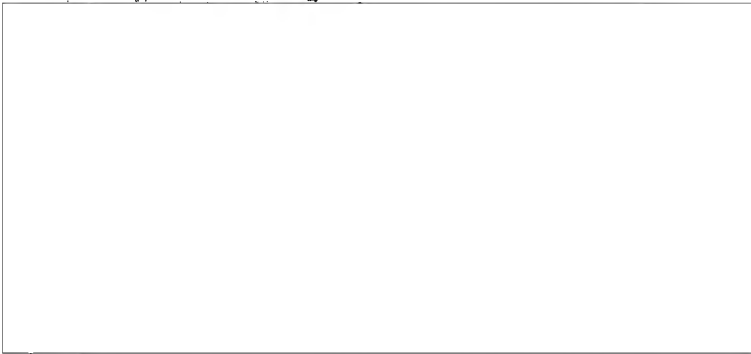

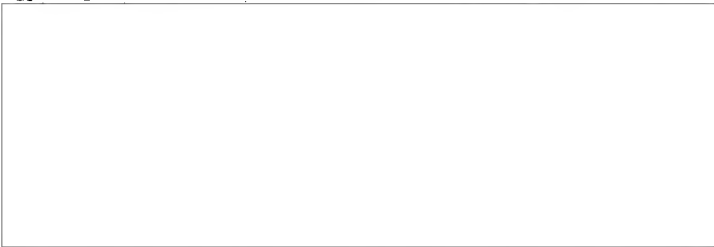




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/5. PIMENEV ...

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- 2 -

5. PIMENEV, fnu Chief of Personnel Department. 25X1

6. SAPRYKIN, fnu Head of a television receiver laboratory. 25X1

7. ~~RYABOV~~, Ivan Stepanovich Head of the laboratory concerned with research on television transmitters. 25X1

8. MITELMAN, fnu Head of the measuring and testing department. 25X1

9. LEVIT, fnu Head of a laboratory in the Radar Section of the NII 380. 25X1

10. KENIGSON, fnu Head of the laboratory concerned with research on television receivers. 25X1

11. GUREVICH, fnu An assistant to (10) above. 25X1


/12. BARANOV ...

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12. BARANOV, fnu

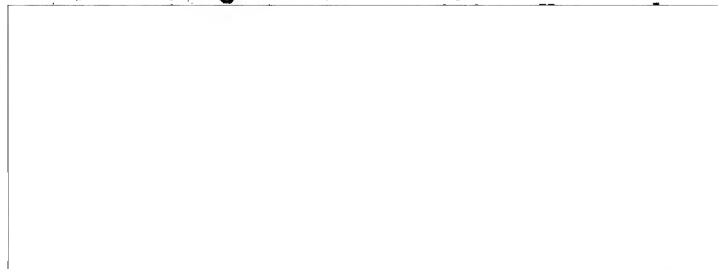
Head of the Radar Section.



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13. NOVIKOV, fnu

Head of the magnetron laboratory



25X1

14. TOVBLIN, fnu

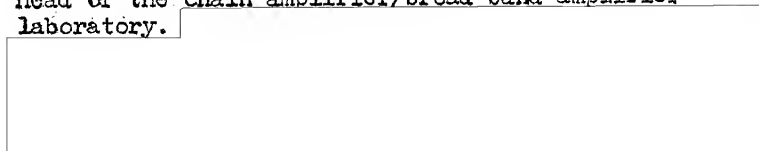
In ARNSTADT TOVBLIN had been the liaison official between the German management of the SIEMENS Factory and the Soviet management (Col SPELEZNEV). In Leningrad he continued in this position, being the unofficial head of the group of German technicians from the Fernseh G.m.b.H. Works in ARNSTADT.



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15. LURIE, fnu

Head of the chain amplifier/broad band amplifier laboratory.



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16. KREIZER, fnu

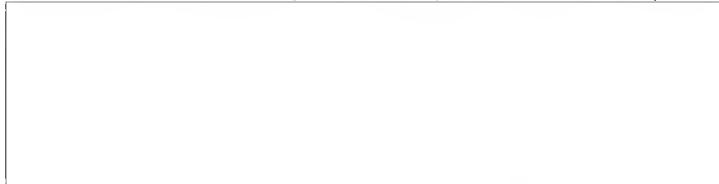
Head of the department for television technics. An expert of some considerable knowledge and repute.



25X1

17. RYVTIN, fnu, Professor

Head of a television laboratory which concerns itself with the study of foreign television systems.



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/18. ZISKUNOV, ...

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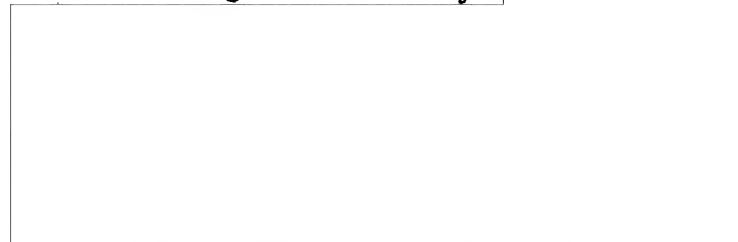
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18. PISKUNOV, fnu

Head of the magnetron laboratory.

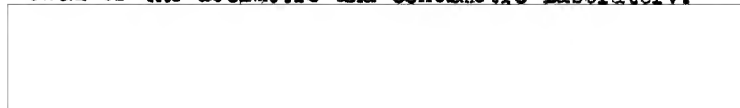
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19. TRIFONOV, fnu

Head of the decimetre and centimetre laboratory.

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ANNEXE 3 TO APPENDIX 'A'

25X1

GERMAN TECHNICIANS EMPLOYED WITH THE NII 380 IN Leningrad(a) Ex ARNSTADT (SIEMENS and REENSEH G.m.b.H.)

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------|
| 1. SIEPMANN, fnu, Dipl.Ing. | Repatriated Dec 50; [redacted] | 25X1 |
| 2. MALY, fnu, Dipl.Ing. | Repatriated Dec 50; [redacted] | |
| 3. LAUTZ, fnu, Ing. | Repatriated Dec 50; now employed with the
Hertzsch Studio in BERLIN-ADLERSHOF (Soviet
Sector of BERLIN). | |
| 4. LINKE, fnu | Mechanic. Details as (3) above. | |
| 5. RICHTER, fnu | Mechanic. Details as (3) above. | |
| 6. MENGE, fnu | Foreman. Details as (3) above. | |
| 7. LIETZ, fnu | Foreman. Details as (3) above. | |
| 8. BURCKHART, fnu, Dipl.Ing. | Repatriated Dec 50; now employed with the
RFT in BERLIN-KOEPENICK. | |
| 9. PRAXMARER, Willi, Dr. (h.c.) | Repatriated Dec 50; now employed with the
"Heinrich Hertz Institut" in BERLIN-ADLERSHOF. | |
| | [redacted] | 25X1 |
| 10. RIEDEL, fnu | Mechanic. Repatriated in Dec 50; now
employed in a factory in the Soviet Sector
of BERLIN. | |
| 11. LORENZ, Herbert | Mechanic. Repatriated Dec 50; now employed
somewhere in the Soviet Zone of Germany. | |
| 12. HUMFISCH, fnu | Foreman. Repatriated Dec 50; now employed
somewhere in the Soviet Zone of Germany. | |
| 13. MENGES, fnu | Mechanic. Repatriated Dec 50; now
employed in ARNSTADT (RFT). | |
| 14. TOM, Heinz | Mechanic. Repatriated Dec 50; now
employed with the "Heinrich Herz Institut"
in BERLIN-ADLERSHOF. | |
| 15. TRAUTMANN, Fritz, Ing. | Repatriated Dec 50; now employed with the
RFT in BERLIN-KOEPENICK. | |

/16. SPOHN ...

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- 2 -

16. SPOHN, fnu Mechanic. Repatriated in Dec 50; now employed in ARNSTADT (RFT).
17. LEDNER, fnu, Ing. Repatriated in Dec 50; now employed with the "Fernseh-Studio" in BERLIN-ADLERSHOF.
18. ELLRICH, fnu Glass-blower. Repatriated in Dec 50; now employed in ARNSTADT (RFT).
19. JESCHE, Hans Laboratory-Assistant. Repatriated in Dec 50; now employed with the "Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen HF" in BERLIN-OBERSCHOEENEWEIDE, in the Iconoscope laboratory.
20. WEISSMANN, fnu Mechanic. Repatriated in Dec 50; now employed in a workshop of the "Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen HF" in BERLIN-OBERSCHOEENEWEIDE.
21. FLIGGE, fnu Mechanic. Repatriated in Dec 50; now employed with the "Fernseh-Studio" in BERLIN-ADLERSHOF.
22. SCHOCHSINGER, fnu Mechanic. Repatriated in Dec 50; now employed in ARNSTADT (RFT).
23. HOFFMANN, fnu Foreman. Repatriated in Dec 50; 25X1
24. BERTHOLD, fnu Glass-blower; married. Repatriated in Dec 50; now employed with the "Fernseh-Studio" in BERLIN-ADLERSHOF.
25. BERTHOLD, fnu Glass-blower; single. Details as (24) above.
26. GUTSCHE, fnu Mechanic. Repatriated in Dec 50; now employed with the "Fernseh-Studio" in BERLIN-ADLERSHOF.
27. SCHMIDT, Kurt Mechanic. Repatriated in Dec 50; present whereabouts unknown.
28. Informant

(b) Ex ERFURT (TELEFUNKEN Valve Factory)

29. THOM, Ritter, Dipl.Ing. Died in Leningrad in Jun 50.

(c) Ex THALHEIM (Valve Factory)

30. SCHILLER, fnu, Dr. Repatriated in Dec 50; now Technical Director of the "Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen HF" in BERLIN-OBERSCHOEENEWEIDE. 25X1
31. SCHILLING, fnu, Ing (?) Repatriated in Dec 50; 25X1
32. WORGITZKI, Dipl.Ing. Repatriated in Dec 50; now employed with the "VEB Roehrenwerk" (Valve Factory) in ERFURT.

/33. EICHHORN ...

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33. EICHORN, fnu Foreman glass-blower. Repatriated in Dec 50; now employed with the "Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen HF" in BERLIN-OBERSCHOENEWEIDE.
34. BAUER, fnu, Dr. Repatriated in Dec 50; now employed with the "Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen HF" in BERLIN-OBERSCHOENEWEIDE.
35. WOELFLING, fnu Foreman. Repatriated in Dec 50; now employed with the "Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen HF" in BERLIN-OBERSCHOENEWEIDE.
36. TOBRUECK, fnu, Ing. (?) Repatriated in Dec 50; at present somewhere in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

(a) Ex TANWALD (formerly TANNWALD) in Czechoslovakia

(Note: The Fernseh G.m.b.H. in BERLIN had been evacuated to TANNWALD during the war. After the war the German technicians employed in TANNWALD were taken to MOSCOW where they were employed in an Institute concerned with research on television. They were transferred to the NII 380 in Leningrad in 1948.)

37. GUENTHER, Johannes, Dipl.Ing. Repatriated Dec 50; [redacted] 25X1
38. LEGLER, fnu, Dipl.Ing. Repatriated in May (?) 1952. [redacted]
39. ZSCHAU, fnu, Dipl.Ing. Repatriated in Dec 50. [redacted]
40. HOFFMANN, fnu, Dipl.Ing. Repatriated in Dec 50. At present head of the "Fernseh-Studio" in BERLIN-ADLERSHOF.
41. MATZKE, fnu, Dipl.Ing. Repatriated in Dec 50. [redacted] 25X1
42. JANDT, fnu, Ing. Repatriated in Dec 50. [redacted]
43. THOEM, fnu, Ing. (?) Repatriated in May (?) 1952. [redacted]
44. TIMM, fnu. Foreman. Repatriated in Dec 50. At present employed with the "Fernseh-Studio" in BERLIN-ADLERSHOF.
45. DRECHSLER, fnu, Ing. (?) Repatriated in Dec 50. At present employed in DRESDEN.
46. RUEHMANN, fnu Mechanic. Repatriated in Dec 50. Died in BERLIN in 1951.
47. BLASCHE, fnu Mechanic. Repatriated in Dec 50; now employed in BERLIN-ADLERSHOF (?).
48. SIEGEL, fnu, Ing. Repatriated in Dec 50. [redacted] 25X1

/49. PAHLOW ...

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49. PAHLOW, fnu

Mechanic. Repatriated in Dec 50

25X1



25X1

(a) Ex GERA (the SIEMENS Condenser Factory, now a nationalised enterprise (RFT))

(Note: The individuals mentioned below were with the NII 380 in Leningrad only for a few months, after which time they were transferred to another institute.)

50. GOETZ, fnu, Dipl.Ing.

Repatriated in Dec 50. At present head of the RFT Condenser Factory, GERA.

51. PILGRIM, fnu, Ing. (?)

Repatriated in Dec 50. At present probably with the RFT Condenser Factory, GERA.

52. KALB, fnu, Ing. (?)

Repatriated in Dec 50. At present with the RFT Condenser Factory, GERA.

53. FUNK, fnu

Foreman. Repatriated in Dec 50. At present probably with the RFT Condenser Factory, GERA.

54. DEETES, Dipl.Ing.

Repatriated in Dec 50.

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